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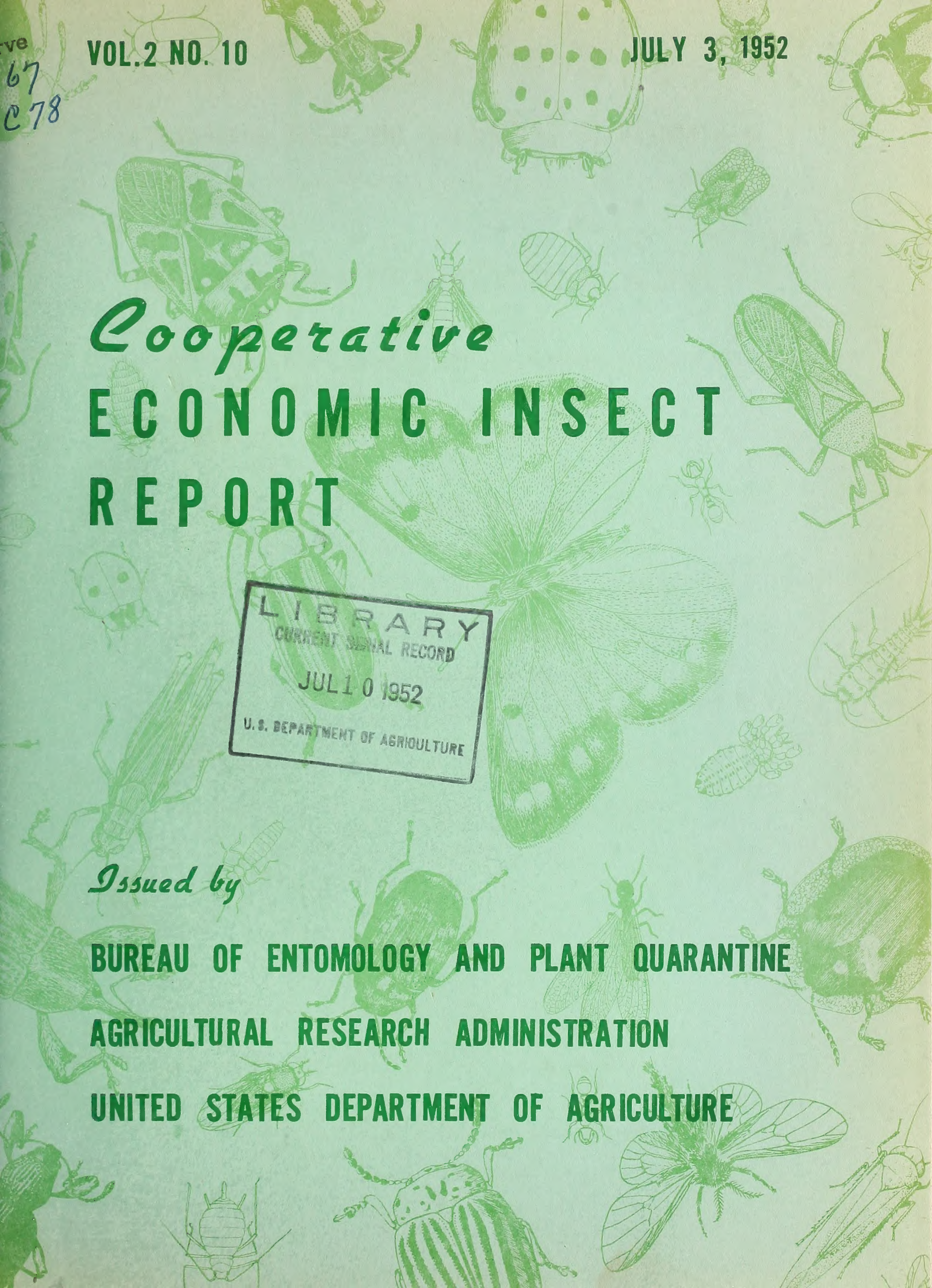

VOL. 2 NO. 10 JULY 3, 1952

Cooperative
ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Volume 2 July 3, 1952 No. 10

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

EUROPEAN CORN BORER infestation in corn continues relatively light. Infestation in potatoes in Maryland. (pages 129, 130, 131, and 137)

SUGARCANE BORER infestation heavy in some sugarcane areas in Louisiana. (page 132)

CODLING MOTH infestation light; in between broods in lower Ohio Valley. (page 134)

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE abundant on beans in Delaware and South Carolina. (page 136)

POTATO LEAFHOPPER damaging potato in New York, Delaware, and Maryland, and damaging beans in Ohio and Wisconsin. Moving to potato in Wisconsin. (pages 136, 137)

PEA APHID increasing on peas in southern Wisconsin. Not very injurious in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. (page 138)

TOBACCO BUDWORMS very abundant on tobacco in southern Georgia. (page 139)

BOLL WEEVIL causing serious damage Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Hot, dry weather continues in some states reducing populations. (pages 140, 141)

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1952

West of the Continental Divide unseasonably cool weather prevailed, with temperatures averaging as much as 10° below normal in the Central Valley of California and much of the Plateau Region. In sharp contrast record-breaking heat in the central and eastern sections of the country. In the middle Mississippi River Valley temperatures averaged as much as 13° above normal. Atlantic City, New Jersey; Boston, Massachusetts; Jackson, Mississippi; and Macon, Georgia, were only a few of the stations to establish new high June temperature records. Boston, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan recorded 100° on the 26th. Daily maxima at some stations in Tennessee and southeastern Missouri equaled or exceeded 100°. High humidity made the heat highly disagreeable east of the Mississippi River.

Showers were quite general in the northern half of the country, occurring on 2 or more days in most areas, with weekly totals generally ranging from one-half to over two inches. In the southern half showers were scattered with weekly totals extremely variable. Hot, drying winds rapidly depleted the soil moisture in the Southwest and lower Great Plains. Soaking rains relieved the drought in the upper Mississippi Valley and extreme northern Great Plains. These heavy rains, however, were often accompanied by severe wind, hail, and lightning. A hailstorm centered near Huron, South Dakota caused $3, 000, 000 damage on the 23d. Winds caused $1, 500, 000 damage in Minnesota. Damaging tornadoes were reported in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and numerous flash floods caused an undetermined amount of damage.

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We regret that some state reports were not received in time to be included in this issue. It was necessary to prepare the copy early in order that it might be mimeographed.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) -- NEW YORK - Moth emergence in caged corn refuse at Poughkeepsie nearly ended June 20. Corn 15 inches high in Ulster County had pinhole feeding on leaves in about 10 percent of the plants examined. One field examined in Columbia County was heavily infested, eggs, pin-holes or floret entrances in over half the plants. Another planting in this county which was well tilled and had been dusted had practically no infestation. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). DELAWARE - Severe injury from Dover southward. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). MARYLAND - All stages present in corn on the Eastern Shore and central Maryland. A field in Caroline County, hip-high, had conspicuous feeding on outer leaves and in the whorl. (T. L. Bissell). TENNESSEE - Moderately abundant in all early-planted corn examined near Clarksville. Some plantings average five borers per plant. (L. B. Scott). INDIANA - In the Richmond, Rushville, Greensberg areas corn 52 to 55 inches averaged 12 to 36 egg masses per 100 stalks with 12 to 36 percent shot-holing. Only trace counts of eggs in the Columbus area where high counts were obtained ten days ago were found June 22. Shot-holing in this area varies from 32 to 92 percent on corn 60 to 80 inches. Most borers are in the second instar; a few have reached the third instar. Moth flight and oviposition practically terminated in central Indiana. Egg counts have been low in most of the central area of the state and in general no need to spray corn for borer control. If necessary, control could be obtained if a treatment is applied immediately, but no benefit can be expected from treatments applied after weekend of June 26. In northeastern Indiana in the Fort Wayne, Huntington, Bluffton areas oviposition is decreasing rapidly. Highest fresh egg mass counts totaled 40 per 100 plants on June 25 on corn 36 to 40 inches tall. Most corn of this height averages 0 to 4 egg masses per 100 plants. Most eggs have hatched and corn 36 inches or taller averages from 8 to 90 percent shot-holing. A few fields in this area have received up to 200 egg masses per 100 plants. The peak of oviposition occurred between June 20-22. In the St. Joseph-LaPorte County areas egg counts still quite low. Highest counts on June 23 averaged 12 fresh egg masses per 100 plants on corn 36-40 inches tall growing on muck soil. This corn showed 20 percent shot-hole injury. The oviposition peak is probably past in this area and if necessary a spray could be effectively applied the latter part of week of June 28 or following week. (Indiana Corn Borer Service Survey, M. C. Wilson). ILLINOIS - General Observations. Egg laying is complete except for a few stragglers in the extreme northern counties. Egg mass counts never did reach alarming numbers on field corn and only the exceptionally tall corn shows even moderate infestation. In southwestern and western Illinois a few very advanced fields were treated last week. Any additional treatment that seems warranted should be completed before July 4. Where early market corn has not been properly treated to date, borers are already in the stalks and ears and it is doubtful if treatment now will be very helpful. It appears that very little if any canning corn will need treatment, but corn nearing the tassel stage should be sprayed this week if the infestation and egg counts justify treatment. The small numbers of first generation borers that survived have made very rapid growth and it is quite possible we will have an increase in the population during the second generation. Pupation has started south of Carbondale and will get underway in all of south-central Illinois by July 4. A few borers are almost mature at Champaign and in the earliest sweet corn at Rock Island. (European Corn Borer Service Bull. No. 6, Univ. Ill. & USDA Cooperating, June 28, G. C. Decker). MICHIGAN - Eggs beginning to hatch in vicinities of Grand Rapids, Detroit, and Lansing. (R. Hutton). WISCONSIN - As many as 36 and 40 egg masses (some hatched) per 100 plants found June 21 in Grant County in southwestern Wisconsin; they were on 34 and 30 inch corn respectively. In spite of 57 to 80 percent winter mortality, averaging 68 percent, it appears that some of the most developed corn may eventually need treatment. Market garden corn treatment scheduled for June 25. (E. L. Chambers). MINNESOTA - Moth emergence expected to pass peak June 23-27. Emergence a week to 10 days ahead of last year. Egg mass counts exceed 100 masses per 100 stalks in some fields. Infestation in 1952 expected to be heavier than in 1951. (A. Buzicky and J. Sandve). NORTH DAKOTA - Few egg masses in Sargent and Richland Counties. (R. L. Post). SOUTH DAKOTA - Some early corn is 35 inches and has 65 egg masses per 100 plants. Average infestation 25 egg masses per 100 plants. Moth emergence 50 percent complete. (J. A. Lofgren). KANSAS - Survey continued during week of June 21 in 160 fields in 23 counties. The height of corn ranges from 12-14 inches to 64 inches. Egg laying has surpassed the peak in all but a few counties in the northern and western part of the state. Egg laying was on a rapid decline during the past week. The borer development appeared slower in Osborne County than in other counties surveyed. Hatching was near completion in most areas of the state. Larvae in a number of black-head stage egg masses found dead, apparently due to intense heat and dry, hot winds. Majority of the larvae encountered were in the second instar and feeding in the whorl and midrib. Some third instar larvae were found in the midribs, sheath, & in a few cases in Shawnee, Clay, and Riley Counties they were found entering the stalks. The average shot-hole injury per county ranged from as low as seven percent in Atchison County to as high as 48 percent in Clay County. The highest percent of shot-hole injury found in any individual field was 82 in Doniphan County. Rooks, Smith, Riley, Clay, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Doniphan Counties averaged over 30 percent of the corn plants showing leaf injury. (C. C. Burkhardt).

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae) -- WISCONSIN - Bait mixing stations operating in Oconto, Marinette, and Washburn Counties where Melanoplus mexicanus is occurring and where there has been insufficient rainfall. Adequate rainfall throughout the rest of the State seems to have eliminated any possibility of damage at this time. (E. L. Chambers). SOUTH DAKOTA - In southwestern South Dakota M. bivittatus 75 percent hatched; M. mexicanus 70 percent; M. differentialis and M. femur-rubrum 35 percent. As many as 25 nymphs of M. differentialis per square yard. In central part of State, M. bivittatus 80 percent hatched; M. mexicanus 75 percent; M. differentialis 40 percent; and M. femur-rubrum 35 percent. CALIFORNIA - Grasshopper report for June - Heavy infestations of Camnula pellucida reported last of May in the lower Klamath Lake-Tulelake areas of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties. In Tehama County, hoppers are reported in greater numbers than since 1949. Camnula pellucida, Hippiscus californicus, Oedaleonotus enigma, Melanoplus devastator, and Eupnygodes megaocphala principal species. Control by spraying and baiting being carried out. Other counties and principal species involved at the present time are: Shasta County, *M. femur-rubrum* and *C. pellucida* in clover, alfalfa, and pasture. *M. devastator* in range land; Butte County, *M. devastator* in 125,000 acres of foothill range land; ranging up to 50-100 per square yard. Many fields average 15-20 per square yard. Now are in the 4th instar or adult. In some areas the valley grasshopper, *Oedaleonotus enigma*, are all adult and make up 50 percent of the population. Strip spraying with chlordane protected most cultivated crops. In Glenn County, *M. marginatus* and *C. pellucida* are the principal species in alfalfa and clover fields. *M. devastator* and *O. enigma* are most common in range land. Toxaphene - DDT sprays being used to check the hoppers in crops. Limited baiting carried out in the range land. Nearly 10,000 acres treated. Infestations of *M. devastator*, *M. marginatus* and *C. pellucida* spotted in Colusa County. In some areas the populations run up to 50 per square yard. Severe infestations recorded from Humboldt County. The devastating grasshopper, *M. devastator*, more prevalent in Merced County than since 1949. Chlordane sprays and dusts at three pounds actual chlordane per acre being used on dry range land. Excellent results reported. Localized severe infestations of *O. enigma* and *M. devastator* developed in Kern County and threatened potatoes and cotton. Toxaphene bait used on several thousand acres. Several acres of beans reported destroyed in the San Ardo district of Monterey County. Light infestations reported in range land and limited outbreaks of *H. californicus* in Cuyama Valley of Santa Barbara County. (S. Lockwood).

MORMON CRICKET (*Anabrus simplex*) -- UTAH - An outbreak 10 miles south of Lucin, on Patterson Pass, in northern Utah reported. (G. F. Knowlton). CALIFORNIA - Infestations on eastern slope of Sierra-Nevada of Sierra and Lassen Counties, where about 10,000 acres is involved. A second band developing near Herlong in Lassen County near Nevada line. (S. Lockwood).

SUGARCANE BORER (*Diatraea saccharalis*) -- LOUISIANA - Infestation extremely heavy in many places. Deadhearts from first-generation injury appearing in increasingly large numbers, indicating that there probably will be a destructive second generation over considerable sugarcane acreage. (La. Insect Pest Survey, Serv. Leaflet, No. 6, June 21).

CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis armigera*) -- DELAWARE - Damage in numerous places in Sussex County; some full-grown larvae and pupae seen. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). NEW JERSEY - Has become a major problem. Eggs and small larvae abundant on all plantings in silk. (O. Starnes). MARYLAND - Injury to corn in Caroline County. (T. L. Bissell). OHIO - Severe injury to early market sweet corn in Washington County, where larvae feeding in leaf whorls and developing tassels. (C. R. Neiswander). ILLINOIS - Moths still depositing eggs in fresh silks of sweet corn in East St. Louis district. All stages present in southern Illinois. Unusually heavy infestations in southern part of State, but no infestation reported from north of Decatur. (European Corn Borer Service Bull., No. 6, Univ. Ill. and USDA Cooperating, June 28). UTAH - Eggs and larvae abundant on early market corn. (W. E. Peay and K. B. Maugham).

CHINCH BUGS (*Blissus leucopterus*) -- GEORGIA - Infestation in corn in Madison, Banks, Elbert, Oglethorpe, and Gwinnett Counties. (C. R. Jordan). ILLINOIS - Unfavorable weather reduced chinch bugs, but thin wheat fields should be watched. Seven cases of bugs migrating to corn reported June 26 and 27, from Christian and Macon Counties. (European Corn Borer Service Bull., No. 6, Univ. Ill. and USDA Cooperating, June 28, G. C. Decker).

PAINTED-LADY (*Vanessa cardui*) -- SOUTH DAKOTA - Outbreak numbers across the State. Feeding mainly on mallow and Canada thistle. Damaging soybeans principally, and also other crops. (J. A. Lofgren). NORTH DAKOTA - Leaving Canada thistle and attacking soybeans. (J. R. Anderson). MINNESOTA - Eliminated Canada thistle in many parts of southern Minnesota and moving to soybeans, June 16-20. (C. E. Mickel). COLORADO - Larvae very abundant in Moffat and Routt Counties. Found chiefly on Canada thistle; no crop injury noted. (L. B. Daniels). CALIFORNIA - Damaging alfalfa, strawberry, and ornamentals in places in Los Angeles County. (S. Lockwood).

SAY PLANT BUG (*Chlorochoa sayi*) -- COLORADO - About 1 percent of heads of wheat and barley in Garfield County blasted. (L. B. Daniels).

FRUIT INSECTS

RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (*Argyrotaenia velutinana*) -- NEW YORK - Moths, prossibly second brood, observed June 16 at New Milford, Orange County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). ILLINOIS - Increasing slightly in southern Illinois. (S. C. Chandler). MISSOURI - Hatch complete throughout State. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.).

CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) -- NEW YORK - Cool evening temperatures in Hudson Valley retarded moth flight; few moths taken in traps during week. A few entries found in western part of State. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). NEW JERSEY - Fresh injury less than week ago in central and southern New Jersey. A few wormy apple drops. In some instances larvae matured and left apples. There should be very little, if any, first-brood larval activity in that area after July 1. (A. J. Farley). OHIO - Larvae having left fruit were taken under bands at Wooster June 24, which is 10 days earlier than in 1951 and slightly earlier than average. Number of entrances indicate severe infestation, especially if high temperature continues. (C. R. Cutright). WASHINGTON - Spring-brood moth emergence about complete in Yakima Valley. (E. J. Newcomer). INDIANA - Peak of second-brood entry in Orange and Lawrence Counties will occur about July 31 to August 2. First entries of second brood should occur between July 8 and 10. (G. E. Marshall). ILLINOIS - Checks in southern Illinois June 23 showed no fresh entires of second brood, although stragglers in unsprayed blocks show a little increase in total infestation. (S. C. Chandler). MISSOURI - Activity low; however, second-brood larvae expected early in week of June 30 in southern Missouri and a week later in northern part of State. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.). OKLAHOMA - Peak of moth emergence occurred June 13. Although emergence has continued to June 20, it has been considerably lighter and is declining. (F. A. Fenton). CALIFORNIA - Medium infestations in apple and pear in Lassen County and in walnut in parts of Riverside County. (S. Lockwood).

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (*Grapholitha molesta*) -- NEW YORK - Trap captures at Poughkeepsie light. (N.Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NEW JERSEY - A small amount of fresh twig injury observed in southern New Jersey, probably by second-brood larvae. (A. J. Farley). INDIANA - Second brood hatch continues in Lawrence and Orange Counties. (G. E. Marshall).

EUROPEAN APPLE SAWFLY (Hoplocampa testudinea) -- NEW YORK - Becoming noticeable in some apple orchards on Long Island. Began to leave apples about June 8 in Rockland County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter, June 16). NEW JERSEY - European apple sawfly appears to be more widely distributed this year in apple orchards in northern New Jersey. Most abundant in Bergen County. (A. J. Farley, in Fruit Notes, June 19).

EUROPEAN RED MITE (Paratetranychus pilosus) -- NEW YORK - In general under control in Orleans County, but increasing where no oil or parathion used. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NEW JERSEY - Control has been exceptionally good in most orchards. Very little bronzed foliage seen. Some mites found last week of June in orchards where color of foliage normal. Mites mature and laying eggs. (A. J. Farley). ILLINOIS - Increasing in some apple orchards in southern Illinois. (S. C. Chandler). WASHINGTON - Common in some orchards in Yakima Valley. (E. J. Newcomer).

CHERRY FRUIT FLIES (Rhagoletis spp.) -- NEW YORK - Fly emergence increasing in Hudson Valley. About normal in abundance and much lighter than last year. First R. cingulata flies taken from cage at Morton, Monroe County, June 18, a week later than appearance at Hilton, Monroe County. Emergence of R. fausta practically ceased at Hilton and Morton. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter).

HALL SCALE (Nilotaspis halli) -- CALIFORNIA - An infestation of Hall scale was found on one property at Davis, May 13. This infestation lies directly across the highway from the original infestation found in 1947 in a student orchard on the California College of Agriculture grounds at Davis. Immediate eradicative treatment being initiated as was done in the case of the earlier infestation. (H. T. Osborn).

OLIVE SCALE (Parlatoria oleae) -- CALIFORNIA - Found for first time in San Diego County, where peach trees infested. Light to severe damage to olives and ornamentals in Tulare County. (S. Lockwood).

CALIFORNIA RED SCALE (Aonidiella aurantii) -- CALIFORNIA - Infestation in Santa Barbara County heavier than usual; light to medium in parts of San Bernardino County and Orange County; and light to heavy locally in Tulare County. (S. Lockwood).

PECAN CATOCALA (*Catocala viduata*) -- GEORGIA - Injury to pecans at Fort Valley noticeable, but not serious, June 18. (M. R. Osburn).

PEAR PSYLLA (*Psylla pyricola*) -- WASHINGTON - Becoming very numerous in pear orchards in Yakima Valley which have not been sprayed because the crop was frozen out. (E. J. Newcomer).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (*Epilachna varivestis*) -- NEW YORK - Adults and eggs on beans in western New York. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). DELAWARE - Very abundant on lima beans throughout the State, and garden beans in many localities. SOUTH CAROLINA - Heavy infestations on garden plantings of snap and lima beans near Charleston, but commercial harvest almost finished. (F. P. Cuthbert). TENNESSEE - Decreasing in vicinity of Clarksville, probably on account of general use of insecticides. (L. B. Scott).

BEAN APHID (*Aphis fabae*) -- WASHINGTON - Colonies increased in size rapidly during past week (June 27) and have been noticed on Canada thistle, Swiss chard, and tulip as well as broad bean and lambsquarters noted earlier in Sumner. A few have appeared on garden beans. (C. F. Doucette). CALIFORNIA - Showing up in spots in parts of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, but not sufficiently abundant to warrant control. (S. Lockwood).

SPIDER MITES -- CALIFORNIA - Gradually increasing on lima beans in Orange and Los Angeles Counties. No damage apparent. *Tetranychus bimaculatus*, *T. multisetis*, and *Septanychus deviatarsus* are involved. (S. Lockwood).

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (*Empoasca fabae*) -- NEW YORK - Some injury to potato in Cayuga and Monroe Counties. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). DELAWARE - Very abundant on untreated potato. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). MARYLAND - Damage to potato in Carolina County, where adults and nymphs present. Damage to alfalfa in Carroll County noticed June 27. (T. L. Bissell). OHIO - Attacking all varieties of beans except limas in Athens County, where infestations range from light to severe. In some instances leaves are curling. (W. C. Stehr). WISCONSIN - Abundant on beans in southern Wisconsin and beginning to infest potato. (E. L. Chambers).

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Reported as injuring eggplant in Berkeley County. (F. P. Cuthbert). TENNESSEE - Severe injury in untreated potato plantings near Clarksville. (L. B. Scott). COLORADO - More abundant on early potato than for several years, also on tomato. (L. B. Daniels). IDAHO and OREGON - Moderately abundant on potato in Canyon County, Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon. (B. J. Landis).

FLEA BEETLE (Epitrix spp.) -- WASHINGTON - Tuber flea beetle (E. tuberis) is more abundant than usual on early-crop Bliss Triumph potatoes at Yakima. Tubers from some fields may show sufficient infestation to affect the grade when harvest starts during next two weeks. (B. J. Landis). OREGON - Western potato flea beetle (E. subcrinita) moderately abundant on potatoes at Ontario. (B. J. Landis).

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) -- MARYLAND - Heavy infestation in potato in Talbot, St. Marys, and Washington Counties. (T. L. Bissell).

ROSE CHAFER (Macrodactylus subspinosus) -- MICHIGAN - Very abundant in southwestern Michigan. (R. Hutson). MINNESOTA - Feeding on variety of host plants in southern part of State. (T. L. Aamodt). WISCONSIN - More abundant than usual in all the light sand areas of the State. (E. L. Chambers).

CUTWORMS (Phalaenidae) -- NEW YORK - Black cutworm (Agrotis ypsilon) damaged two plantings of corn in Columbia County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NEW JERSEY - Cutworms destructive throughout the State, primarily to corn. (O. Starnes). DELAWARE - Black cutworms severely damaging pepper in western Sussex County; and variegated cutworms (Peridroma margaritosa) present in some plantings. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). CALIFORNIA - Black cutworm damaged 30 acres of corn in San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles County. (S. Lockwood).

WHITE-LINED SPHINX (*Celerio lineata*) -- CALIFORNIA - Report for June - Damaged ornamentals in San Diego, Riverside, and Kern Counties, and grapevines in Kern and San Bernardino Counties. Heavy migrations in Palmdale district of Los Angeles County. (S. Lockwood). COLORADO - Adults numerous on roadside weed patches. Larvae that have been collected are heavily parasitized. (L. B. Daniels).

HORNWORMS (*Protoparce* spp.) -- DELAWARE - Eggs and young larvae common on tomato at Pearson. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). UTAH - Unusually heavy infestation in one commercial tomato field in northern Utah. (G. F. Knowlton).

TOMATO FRUITWORM (*Heliothis armigera*) -- ARKANSAS - A serious infestation on tomato in Grant County, investigated June 24. (V. Reech, Co. Agt.).

PEA APHID (*Macrosiphum pisi*) -- NEW YORK - Increasing rapidly on peas in Monroe and Genesee Counties. A few aphids found on peas in Niagara County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). WISCONSIN - Increasing on peas in southern Wisconsin sufficiently to require treatment over much of the pea-growing area. (E. L. Chambers). IDAHO - Increasing slightly on peas in Palouse district, probably being checked by cool, rainy weather. (R. Schopp). UTAH - Some increase in second-crop alfalfa in parts of northern Utah. (G. F. Knowlton). WASHINGTON - Not very numerous on garden peas at Sumner, but increasing slowly. Quite abundant on processing peas in Chehalis district, where insecticides are being applied. (C. F. Doucette). CALIFORNIA - Light infestation in alfalfa in desert area of San Bernardino County. (S. Lockwood).

ONION THRIPS (*Thrips tabaci*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Increasing rapidly on onions in the Connecticut Valley. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Thrips starting on onions in Cayuga County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). TENNESSEE - All onions in vicinity of Clarksville examined infested with thrips, but infestation not increasing. (L. B. Scott). CALIFORNIA - Abundant on onion grown for bulb production in Los Angeles County. (S. Lockwood).

BEET LEAFHOPPER (Circulifer tenellus) -- UTAH - Population on sugar beets varies from 2.57 per square foot of row in Sevier Valley near Salina, 0.75 to 1 square foot in Utah county, 0.25 to 0.50 in Salt Lake county, 1 to 1.3 in Davis and Weber county, 0.3 to 1 in Boxelder county and 0.25 to 0.50 in Cache county. Curly-top a disease transmitted by this insect to tomatoes averaged about 30 percent in southern Utah at Hurricane on early market plants, to about 40 percent at Santa Clara in early June. Additional disease is expected to develop. The leafhopper movement was still in progress early in June and on the basis of degree of development of nymphs on the desert in the southern breeding area the movement would extend until about the third week of June. The movement from the local breeding areas of northern Utah will be very small because of the premature drying of leafhopper host plants and small overwintering population. (H. E. Dorst).

BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis) -- COLORADO - Damaging sugar beets. Control work carried on by airplane. (L. B. Daniels).

HORNWORMS (Protoparce spp.) -- FLORIDA - Increasing on tobacco in northwestern Florida. (L. M. May). TENNESSEE - Light infestations on tobacco at Clarksville about middle of June practically disappeared. (L. B. Scott).

TOBACCO BUDWORMS (Heliothis spp.) -- FLORIDA - Normal infestation on tobacco in northwestern Florida. (L. M. May). GEORGIA - Tobacco in Tifton district heavily infested. Nearly every stalk seemed to be infested and as many as 23 larvae found on one stalk and one county agent reported as many as 15 larvae on a single leaf. (C. R. Jordan). TENNESSEE - Plentiful on tobacco, especially burley, near Clarksville. (L. B. Scott).

APHIDS ON TOBACCO - FLORIDA - Occurring in spots on shade-grown tobacco in northwestern part of State. (L. M. May).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) -- NORTH CAROLINA - Infestation increased in some counties and dropped in others. Of fields checked 89 percent infested. Infestation in large number of fields ranged from 10 to 25 percent and a few fields as high as 60 percent. (N. C. Cotton News Letter, June 27). SOUTH CAROLINA - In Florence area 50 non-poisoned fields in 20 counties examined. All infested. Square infestation averaged 28 percent compared with 32 percent preceding week and 24 percent corresponding week in 1951. Fifty poisoned fields in 20 counties examined; 44 infested. Square infestation average 8.1 percent compared with 8.7 percent corresponding week in 1951. (L. C. Fife, June 27). In Blackville area 17 treated fields averaged 11 percent punctured squares. One untreated field had 19 percent punctured squares. (J. G. Watts, June 28). GEORGIA - Eighteen percent punctured squares in one undusted field near Fort Valley. (J. C. Alden, June 16). Population counts made in 67 unpoisoned fields, 17 found infested averaging 282 weevils per acre. Forty percent square infestation in 18 unpoisoned fields. Over 11 percent square infestation found in 84 poisoned fields. The infestation for preceding week was 27 percent punctured squares in unpoisoned fields and 9 percent in poisoned. (R. Stephens, W. E. Towson). ALABAMA - Fifty-six of 60 fields examined in southwestern Alabama infested. Square infestation averaged 22 percent. All infestation except in Dallas County in egg stage. Larvae in Dallas County indicate light emergence about July 1. (M. W. Marsh, June 20). MISSISSIPPI - In Delta Counties examinations made in 733 fields; in 723 of these square inspection made and 195 found infested with average of 4 percent. Population counts in 10 infested fields showed weevil average of 95 per acre. In corresponding period in 1951, of 629 fields inspected, square inspection made in 554 with 381 infested with average of 8 percent. Population count in four infested fields averaged 50 weevils per acre. First generation weevils began emergence in Stoneville area June 23. (E. W. Dunnam and Assistants June 27). LOUISIANA - In Tallulah area 39 fields examined, 27 infested with average of 90 weevils per acre as compared with 654 per acre in 1950 and 306 in 1949. No record for 1951. Squares examined in 42 fields. All fields infested, with average of

9 percent; only 2 fields greater than 25 percent. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants, June 26). Twelve fields inspected in Caldwell and Ouachita parishes, averaged 21 weevils per acre. Infestation largely immature stages in squares. High temperatures and dry weather unfavorable for weevil development. (C. E. Smith, June 21). ARKANSAS - Number of weevils still declining. Dry weather killing grubs in squares that have fallen to ground. (G. Barnes, June 28). Weevils found in four percent of fields examined in northeastern, 37 percent in east-central and 16 percent in southeastern Arkansas. Number of weevils per acre ranged from 0 to 309. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants, June 26). OKLAHOMA - Hot dry weather for third straight week. Weevils continue to emerge from hibernation, infestation spotted. Square infestation in early fields increasing, especially in Pittsburg, Muskogee and Wagoner Counties of eastern Oklahoma and Tillman and Caddo Counties of western Oklahoma. First brood of 1952 weevils will emerge around July 1, (C. F. Stiles, June 28). TEXAS - Weevils caused serious damage in Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during week of June 21. Some fields total loss. Weevils migrating; migration expected to increase sharply early in July. (A. N. White, June 26).

BOLLWORMS (Heliothis spp. et al) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Light to medium infestation found in most fields in Williamsburg, Colleton, Dorchester, Clarendon, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Aiken, Richland, Sumter, Kershaw, Lee, Darlington, and Edgefield Counties or in 14 of the 20 counties surveyed. (L. C. Fife). Very light damage in 9 of 17 fields examined in Barnwell County. (J. G. Watts). GEORGIA - Infestation counts showed a decrease from last week. Unpoisoned fields averaged 1 percent damaged squares; whereas, poisoned fields averaged 0.7 percent damaged squares. Rather heavy infestations reported from parts of southern Georgia. (C. R. Jordon). Eggs and small larvae on 30 percent of plants in a field near Fort Valley. Eggs found on as many as 50 percent of the plants examined in other fields. (J. E. Alden, June 16). ALABAMA - Of 60 fields examined in 9 counties, 13 infested. (M. W. Marsh). LOUISIANA - Heavy infestation which developed in many fields during last two weeks declining. (June 21). Control by predators was effective except in fields which received applications of insecticides. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants, J. S. Roussel, James Brazzel, and L. D. Newsom). ARKANSAS - Eggs and small larvae numerous in many fields. Predators controlling the pests in many fields which have not received insecticide applications. (G. Barnes). OKLAHOMA - Eggs and small larvae reported. (C. F. Stiles). TEXAS - Damaging cotton in some fields in lower Rio Grande Valley. (A. N. White).

COTTON LEAFWORM (Alabama argillacea) -- TEXAS - Light infestations found in Cameron County, but no spread to other counties. (K. P. Ewing).

COTTON FLEA HOPPER (Psallus seriatus) -- ALABAMA - Light damage noted in 20 of 60 fields examined in 9 counties. (M. W. Marsh). OKLAHOMA - Increasing in Tillman County, where control may become necessary. (C. F. Stiles). TEXAS - Present in damaging numbers as far north as Waco. (K. P. Ewing).

SPIDER MITES - NORTH CAROLINA - A few infestations reported from Robeson, Martin, Davie, and Edgecombe Counties. (N. C. Cotton News Letter, June 27). SOUTH CAROLINA - Little or no infestation. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - Light infestations in a few fields. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Light infestations in two fields in Delta counties. (E. W. Dunnam and Assistants). ARKANSAS - Appearing in some fields throughout the State. Spot dusting with sulphur reducing numbers in many fields. Beneficial insects present. (G. Barnes). TEXAS - Inspections in 43 fields in Crosby, Hockley, Lubbock, Floyd, Hale, Swisher, and Briscoe Counties. Spider mites present in some fields. (K. P. Ewing). Increasing and causing serious defoliation in many fields in the lower Rio Grande Valley. (A. N. White). NEW MEXICO - Few reported from Artesia and Carlsbad districts of Eddy County in southeastern part of State. (M. Swoboda).

FOREST INSECTS

SATIN MOTH (Stilpnotia salicis) -- VERMONT - Three large Carolina poplar shade trees in Rutland and two large Carolina poplars near northern end of Manchester Center almost completely defoliated June 11. (J. V. Schaffner).

SMALLER EUROPEAN ELM BARK BEETLE (Scolytus multistriatus) -- CALIFORNIA - The smaller European elm bark beetle was submitted to this office for determination on May 13, 1952, by the San Bernardino County Agricultural Commissioner's office. The infestation was reported to be present in elm trees in Redlands. This insect was previously reported in California from San Jose in 1951. (H. T. Osborn).

INTRODUCED PINE SAWFLY (Diprion simile) -- WISCONSIN - Unusually abundant in several counties in the northwestern part of State, where it has only recently attracted attention by serious damage to white pine. (E. L. Chambers).

A SCALE (Matsucoccus sp.) -- CONNECTICUT - A check this spring on the infestation on red pine on the watershed of the Easton Reservoir near Bridgeport indicates that the insect is more widely distributed than at first believed. Considerable killing of lower branches has taken place. (J. L. Bean). NEW YORK - An inspection of red pine at East Norwich, L. I., revealed that infestation is progressing at an alarming rate. A number of red pines that were green in August 1951 are completely brown or dead (June 12). Considerable mortality has occurred in stands near Syosset which were heavily infested in 1951. (J. L. Bean).